(xv) The constitution and functions of the National Load Despatch Centre. (Section 176(2)(d) (2.3.2005)

(xvi) The additional requirements of the capital adequacy, creditworthiness or code of conduct, for multiple licensee. (Section 176(2)(b) (23.3.2005)

(xvii) Electricity (Procedure for Previous Publication) Rules, 2005 (Section 176(2)(z) (9.6.2005)

(xviii) Electricity Rules, 2005 (Regarding Requirement of Captive Generating Plants etc.) (Section 176) (8.6.2005)

Deficit of Power

1853. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of our States are in the grip of a severe power crisis where the power deficit ranges from 7 per cent to 25 per cent in April, 2005;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the deficit of power is adversely affecting not only industrial/agriculture sector but also hard-hitting the common man;

(c) whether the major cause of the shortage is its theft, leakage, transmission and commercial losses; and

(d) if so, the action plan of Government to address these issues?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b) The energy deficit in April, 2005 varied from 7% to 25% in the States like J&K and Uttar Pradesh in Northern Region; Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra in Western Region; Bihar in Eastern; Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura in North Eastern Region. State-wise power supply position in the country for the month of April, 2005 is given in the Statement. *(See* below).

The supply and distribution of electricity to the ultimate consumers including domestic/industrial and farmers in a State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/State Power Utility/Distribution

Agency. There is an overall shortage of power in the country which varies from State to State. In order to optimize utilisation of available power, power cuts/restrictions and load shedding are imposed by State Governments/State Power Utilities/Distribution Agencies from time to time so that the requirement of agricultural sector, supply to essential consumers and minimum requirement of core sector industries are adequately met.

(c) and (d) There are a number of reasons for shortage of power including growth in demand for power outstripping the growth in generation and capacity addition, shortage of peaking power, low Plant Load Factor of thermal generating units mainly in the State sector, inadequate sub-transmission and distribution network in some States, high Transmission and Distribution losses, theft of power, poor financial position of States/Utilities rendering it difficult for them to raise the resources necessary for making required investments to create adequate additional generation, transmission and distribution capacity, etc. Theft of electricity causes commercial loss to the States/Power Utilities whereas leakage and losses in transmission and distribution system reduce the availability of power.

The following measures have been taken/are proposed to be taken to address the issue of theft, leakage, transmission and commercial losses:

(i) The Electricity Act, 2003 has been enacted and implemented with effect from 10th June, 2003 under which the provisions relating to theft are made more stringent.

(ii) Compounding of theft cases.

(iii) Adoption of High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) in theft prone areas and rural areas.

(iv) Replacement of defective meters and installation of meters for all consumers.

(v) Replacement of LT overhead lines by insulated aerial bunched conductors (ABC), to stop power theft by direct hooking of lines.

(vi) Carrying out Energy Accounting and Audit.

(vii) Introduction of Information Technology (IT) in billing, collection and revenue realization.

Statement

State-wise Power Supply Position in the country

Actual Power Supply Position

April, 2005

State / System Region	Energy: Requirement (MU)	Energy: Availability (MU)	Energy: Surplus/ (MU)	Energy: Deficit (-) (%)	Peak: Peak Demand (MW)	Peak: Peak Met (MW)	Peak: Surplus/ (MW)	Peak: Deficit (-) (%)
Chandigarh	91.	91	0	0.0	169	169	0	0.0
Delhi	1,651	1,649	-2	-0.1	3,047	3,0451	-6	-0.2
Haryana	1,668	1,562	-106	-6.4	3,379	3,295	-84	-2.5
Himachal Pradesh	307	307	0	0.0	604	604	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	914	623	-291	-31.8	1,270	1,147	- -123	-9.7
Punjab	2,298	2,273	-25	-1.1	4,202	4,202	0	0.0
Rajasthan.	2,350	2,320	-30	-1.3	4,068	4,026	-42	-1.0
Uttar Pradesh	4,680	3,692	-988	-21.1	7,999	6,420	-1,579	-19.7
Uttaranchal	386	380	-6	-1.6	816	781	-35	-4.3
Northern Region	14,345	12,897	-1,448	-10.1	24,863	22,914	-1,949	-7.8
Chhattisgarh	1,192	1,146	-46	-3.9	1,889	1,737	-152	-8.0
Gujarat	5,374	4,681	-693	-12.9	9,783	7,049	-2,734	-27.9
Madhya Pradesh	3,037	2,284	-753	-24.8	5,248	3,942	-1,306	-24.9
Maharashtra	9,034	7,344	-1,690	-18.7	15,741	10,861	-4,880	-31.0
Damand & Diu	104	104	0	0.0	164	164	0	0.0
D.N. Haveli	194	194	0	0.0	289	289	0	0.0
Goa	205	205	0	0.0	354	3,564	3,210	906.8
Western Region	19,140	15,958	-3,182	-16.6	31,328	22,827	-8,501	-27.1

State System Region	Req	luirement (MU)	Energy Availability (MU)	Surplus/ (MU)	Deficit (-) (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/ (MW)	Deficit (-) (%)
Andhra Pradesh		4,328	4,290	-38	-0.9	7,597	7,435	-162	-2.1
Karnataka		2,906	2,884	-22	-0.8	5,564	5,442	-122	-2.2
Kerala		1,127	1,117	-10	-0.9	2,364	2,355	-9	-0.4
Tamil Nadu		4,321	4,288	-33	-0.8	7,626	7,597	-29	-0.4
Pondicherry		136	136	0	0.0	238	238	0	0.0
Lakshadweep*		2	2	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region		12,818	12,715	-103	-0.8	22,294	21,756	-538	-2.4
Bihar		622	504	-118	-19.0	966	788	-178	-18.4
DVC		791	778	-13	-1.6	1,412	1,412	0	0.0
Jharkhand		346	333	-13	-3.8	574	555	-19	-3.3
Orissa		1,252	1,229	-23	-1.8	2,255	2,255	0	0.0
West Bengal		2,164	2,104	-60	-2.8	4,085	3,890	-195	-4.8
Sikkim		22	21	-1	-4.5	42	40	-2	-4.8
Andaman-Nicobar*		20	11	-9	-45.0	40	31	-9	-23
Eastern Region		5,197	4,969	-228	-4.4	8,890	8,514	-376	-4.2
Arunachal Pradesh		17	17	0	0.0	64	63	-1	-1.6
Assam		284	255	-29	. -10.2	625	560	-65	-10.4
Manipur		38	34	-4	-10.5	100	98	-2	-2.0
Meghalaya		100	72	-28	-28.0	266	160	-106	-39.8
Mizoram		20	18	-2	-10.6	64	63	-1	-1.6
Nagaland		32	29	-3	9.4	90	68	-22	-24.4
Tripura		64	53	-11	-17.2	169	121	-48	-28.4
North-Eastern Region		555	478	-77	-13.9	1,266	1,027	-239	•18.9
All India		52,055	47,017	-5,038	-9.7	79,761	68,524	-11,227,	-14.1

Lakshadweep and A & N Islands stand- alone systems, power supply position of these does not form part of reginal peak demand/peak met.